

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 96.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2442.

WILL SUGGEST SITES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Committees Named by Governor to Assist Commissioner Eustis In His Labors.

Honolulu men are at work and will, upon the return of Commissioner Eustis from Hilo, submit to him recommendations as to sites for public buildings in this city, as well as a report upon the necessities of the Islands in the way of light houses and as to the proper course in regard to the disposition of the silver coinage of the country.

"The United States government has been here only a short time and you cannot expect it to know just what to do. I want to find out first the location for your public buildings which would be the happy and right location. It is proper that the government should Building a company of several scores of the representative men of the city, passed resolutions providing for committees to find the opinions of the residents and business community. The committees are so constructed that every interest of the city has a representative on the various bodies, and it is safe to say that the meeting which is to be held upon the return of Mr. Eustis, will be a larger and even more enthusiastic one.

While the committee has in its power the recommendation of sites for all the structures that may be needed for the proper housing of the Federal departments, the Custom House site as at present occupied has received the unanimous endorsement of all those present as the place where there should be erected by the National government proper quarters for the various offices of that department. This was a matter which took little time and upon which there appeared not the slightest difference of opinion. From the moment F. M. Hatch spoke earnestly recommending the retention of the custom house on that site, there was no doubt of its filling the minds of those present, for every one endorsed the view and sanctioned the thought, finally voting without exception for the site.

The meeting was, in every way, a success, and the members seemed no branch of industry in the city that was not represented in the audience which faced the Governor and Mr. Eustis when they took their places upon the platform. Mr. Eustis was particularly happy in his remarks in which he asked for the assistance of the people in securing the information which will be the basis, not only of his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, but as well of the recommendations of that official to the Congress of the United States. He was well received, and even after the meeting had adjourned he was encompassed by those who wished to meet and chat with him, as well as assure him of their assistance in every way possible.

In presenting the subject of the meeting and the man whose report will have so much to do with the future of the city, Governor Dole said that the meeting though informal was one from which much was expected. "Mr. Eustis," he said, "is the representative of Secretary Shaw and has been commissioned to inquire into the needs for public buildings, to ascertain the postal facilities of the Islands, and if they need expansion, also what shall be done in the matter of the silver currency."

"He wishes to get into touch with the business men that he may learn their various opinions as to the wants of the service here, and as well that he may secure this information quickly. Therefore I hope you will all feel free to discuss the matters fully and informally, in order that he may make progress here, after which he will go to Hilo and there become acquainted with their needs as well."

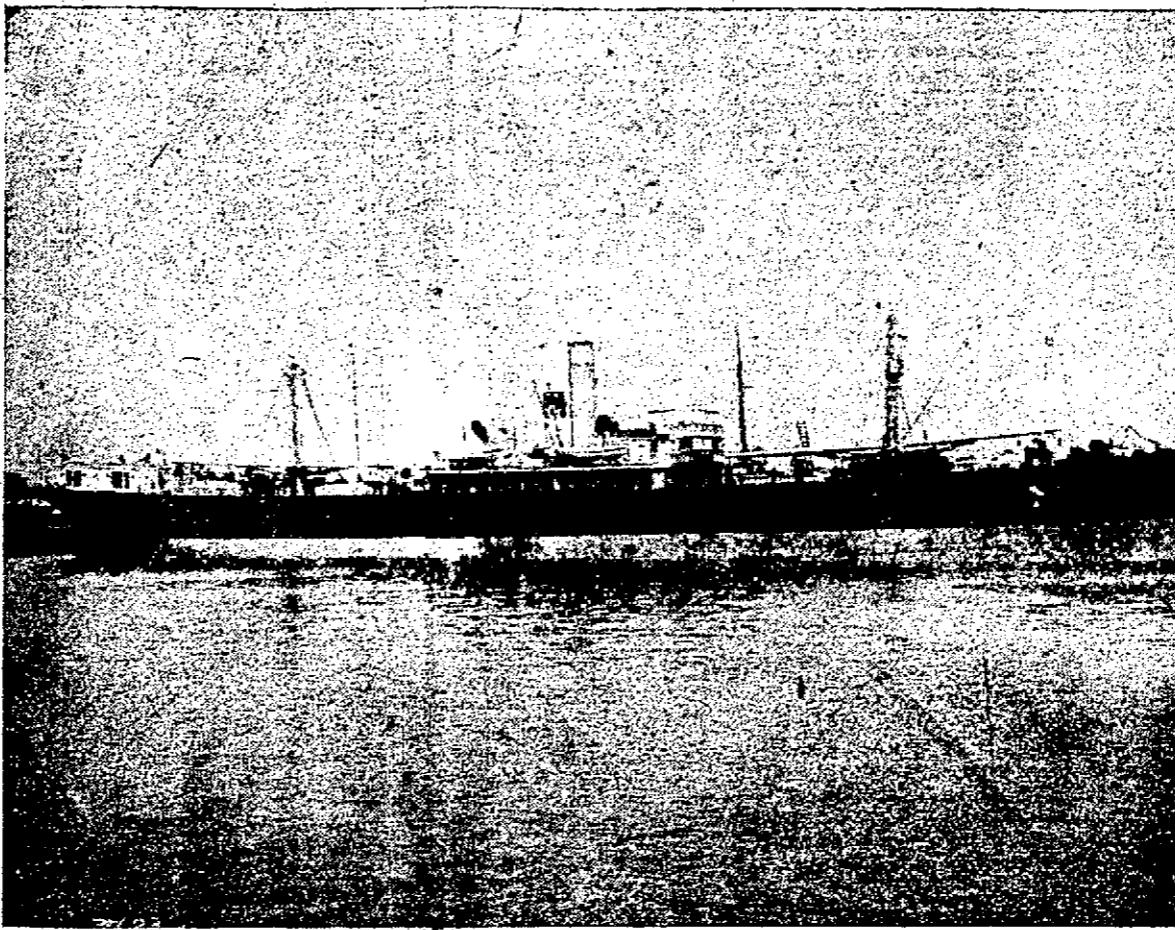
"You can hardly know," began Mr. Eustis, "the feeling of pleasure which it gives me to greet you here in the middle of the Pacific. On the mainland we dream of the beauties of Hawaii and Honolulu, and I little thought four weeks ago that it would be my pleasure to speak to you now."

"I must first compliment you. I know something of a city built up by hustling busy men. I know how much depends upon the work and enterprise of the business men of a community. Therefore I must compliment you upon your real public spirit and your city. You have a beautiful city, in a beautiful location. Cities are not built in a day. I have been out on your harbor and looked over your wharves and noted your accommodations for the shipping which must come to your port. I noted the reefs which have been built by the little coral insects, and as they have worked so have you. As they are the reef builders you are the city builders. So you are here building a mighty metropolis in the Pacific, not only for yourselves but for us on the mainland."

"The eyes of the people of the United States are upon you. Your whole history has become a household memory in the states of the union, from the time when the people of the east began to take an interest in your welfare in the '80s, until now, and we are all interested in your prosperity and progress."

"I am here to extend a hand in helping not for hurting. I am here to in-

STEAMER NEVADAN ON THE REEF AND OFF AGAIN



(Advertiser Photo.)

THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE FREIGHTER NEVADAN.

The oil-burning steamer Nevadan of the American-Hawaiian line, of freight steamers, which is engaged in the trade between this port and San Francisco, went on the reef at 7 o'clock last night, at the point which is popularly known as the "Miowera" reef.

The Nevadan was solidly stuck on the reef, but prompt work on the part of Captain Olsen, of the tug Fearless, succeeded in towing the steamer off the reef in a little over two hours after she had struck. The steamer was pulled off the reef seven minutes past 9 o'clock, and then proceeded out the channel and dropped anchor at the anchorage, where she will remain until a board of survey has time to go over the damages this morning. The latest

reports last night was that the steamer was not leaking, and it is thought that it can proceed on its way to Kahului today. Captain Burnham, the general manager of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, was on board at the time of the ship going on the reef.

"As to your coin it is perfectly good for it has the faith of the United States pledged back of it, but the time has come when you should do away with it and have the same money which passes current everywhere else in our country. I thank you for listening to me and now I shall be glad to listen to you," Mr. Eustis was cheered heartily during and at the conclusion of his presentation especially when he spoke of the treatment that is deserved by the Island at the hands of Congress.

Governor Dole took the floor at once Mr. Eustis had finished, and said that the question of a great public building was one which had received a deal of thought. It had been suggested that there be erected a great public building fronting on the palace square. As to the judiciary building he said the government knew that it was crowded and that soon there must be provided a building which would afford space for some of the offices there.

F. M. Hatch was the next speaker and went right into the subject. He said it was one which had received a deal of thought on his part, and on which he had strong opinions. He said the first thing was to determine if there were to be two buildings or only one.

The site of the custom house, he said, was an ideal one, and he thought there could be no improvement made in its location.

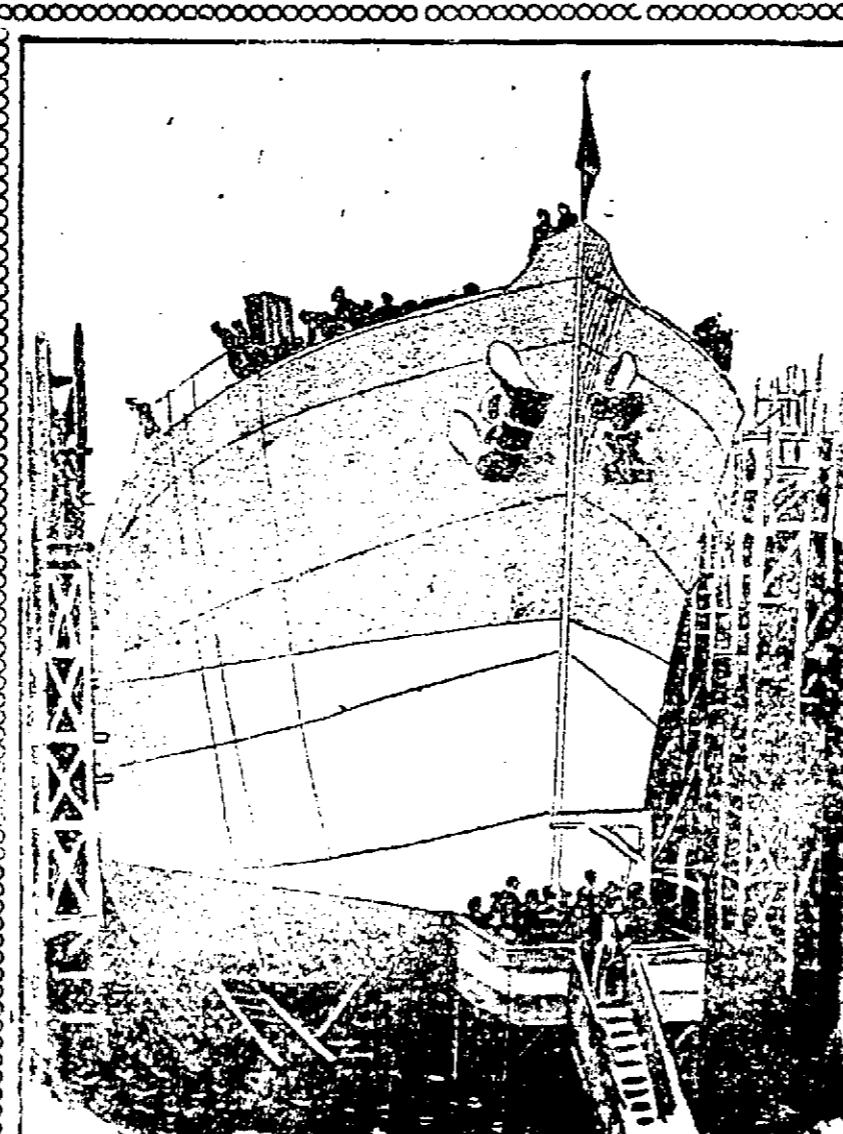
As to another building, for the housing of the Postoffice, the Federal Courts, the Collector of Internal Revenue and other federal officers, he said, there might well be several options. He thought site on the square would be a fitting one.

W. O. Smith endorsed what Mr. Hatch said, especially as to the custom house, but he said he thought there should be a postoffice where the present one stands and a court house, close to the square, on account of its proximity to the law library and the Territorial court. He favored the present site for new postoffice and the palace square site for the court building.

Mr. Eustis interrupted to ask Mr. Smith if it would be acceptable to him if there could be secured sufficient ground adjacent to the present Postoffice to make a building large enough to accommodate the postoffice below and the other offices and courts above.

Mr. Smith responded that he would favor a site where the courts could be adjacent to the Territorial courts, that the attorneys could have the advantage of the law library and other conveniences.

James Gordon Spencer said that he was informed that there was a strip of land on the Bethel street front which is adjacent to the present postoffice site and which would be on the market in a



Showing the bow of the steamer Nevadan which was on the "Miowera reef" last night. This picture was made at the time of the launching of the vessel.

TRIES FOR CASH BUT IS LEFT

Kalauokalani Opio Fails to Raise Money.

Kalauokalani opio, the Secretary of the Delegate and the man on whom the leader of the Home Rule forces announced that his mantle would fall when it had covered the Wilcoxian shoulders long enough, has scored a failure in his attempt to work into the payroll of the Senate. He made a bold and gallant stab at it, but the cold blooded Committee on Accounts has not recognized the bill, and the budding attorney and diplomat is on the war path.

The story of the unpaid bill is but another phase of the tale of the unreported report. It all hangs upon the evidence taken in the case of Austin, the former auditor, and the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the department. This testimony, as published in the Advertiser, was fairly full and covered many pages. Kalauokalani, the elder, was present at all the hearings and according to one Senator never intimated that he needed a translator. When Senators Isenberg and McCandless came to make their report upon the office, they found that the evidence taken had been turned over to Kalauokalani opio, by the stenographer, as fast as the duplicates were made. This was it that convinced the majority of the committee that it might just as well make its report when Kalauokalani, the elder, failed to keep the appointment made for him by his son, for the early morning hours.

Nothing was thought of the matter when the majority report was acted upon after the motion of Kalauokalani to postpone action until the following Monday had been voted down. This was taken to close the incident, but it did not. Just before the end of the Senate session Kalauokalani the younger and hungrier, seemingly, presented a bill to the committee on accounts, calling for \$266.50, for the translation and typewriting of the evidence upon which the office of the Auditor was declared vacant.

There was a gleeful laugh on the part of the Senators who heard of the incident. The members of the committee could not understand it all and promptly refused to consider the matter. Senator Kalauokalani then got into the play and insisted that he had been authorized by the committee to have the translation made for his own use, but this was just as promptly denied by the members of the committee. Finally it was discovered that much, if not all, of the translating was done after the Senate had agreed to the majority report, which shows the needlessness of the work as the Senator has never mentioned the matter again.

Some of the members of the Senate asked why the work was done and the father of the typewriter and translator said that he thought he was entitled to have the translation done for his own use, adding, according to reports, "The boy wanted to make a little money, anyhow."

However the bill was not approved and is not even in the list of those which went over to the regular session for payment. The incident is expected to be sufficient to prevent any attempt to sell gold bricks to a Republican legislature.

There was a long meeting of the Republican Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, but the consideration of the names of the scores of applicants for office was not completed. There are a few men who will be taken care of if possible, but the great mass will not be taken up for several days yet.

BLEW UP STORE WITH DYNAMITE

Chester Doyle was sent to Ewa yesterday afternoon to investigate an alleged attempt to murder a Japanese store-keeper named Honda and his wife and to wreck their store by the use of dynamite. The attempt was made on Sunday evening. Honda and his wife were out of the building at the time.

The building showed that the dynamite had been placed inside and discharged. The interior was entirely demolished, the windows blown out, and all the merchandise amounting to about \$200 worth, was scattered and torn beyond recognition. An ice cream parlor next door was also damaged.

Doyle is on the track of some Japanese who are said to have shown enmity towards Honda on several occasions. It is thought that jealousy was responsible for the dastardly attempt. Men at the plantation acquainted with dynamite say that about six sticks were used.

P. A. Anderson, for many years a carpenter in the Public Works Department, died yesterday morning. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 4)

WANT NO CHANGE IN SCHOOLS

Maui Teachers on the County Bill.

MAUI, Dec. 6, 1902.—Last Monday the annual convention of the Maui Teachers' Association was held in the Waikuku school hall, fifty teachers being present, representing nearly every school of the island. The spacious stage of the hall was adorned with beautiful potted palms, and large American and Hawaiian flags.

At 10:15 a. m. the president, Mr. D. D. Baldwin, called the assembly to order. After a brilliant piano solo by Miss Richardson, the roll was called by the secretary to which response was given by quotations. Then followed the report of the last meeting by the retiring secretary, Mr. S. R. Dowdie, which was read by the present secretary, Miss Mary E. Fleming.

The first paper of the day was that of Mr. W. C. Crook upon "Race Characteristics of the Pupils," in which Mr. Crook's long experience in territorial schools showed to advantage in the portrayal of character traits of Hawaiian, Portuguese, American, Chinese, Japanese, and Porto Rican pupils. American children were chiefly remarkable for their absence, especially in the country schools, and Porto Ricans were too recent arrivals to be properly judged.

Mr. F. W. Hardy presented the following resolution which, as amended by Mr. C. E. Copeland, was passed unanimously at the beginning of the afternoon session:

"Whereas, the territorial legislature to meet in Honolulu on the third Wednesday of February, 1903, is to frame and pass a city and county bill; and

"Whereas, it is universally admitted for well-known reasons by all intelligent citizens that educational matters should be kept out of politics and free from the control of politicians;

"Resolved, that we, the teachers of Maui, assembled in convention here in Waikuku this first day of December, 1902, do hereby affirm our confidence in the present method of conducting educational affairs within this territory and do recommend that the school system be continued as at present except in such municipalities as may be established.

"Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded at the proper time by the secretary to the chairman of the committee on education of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the legislature of 1903, and be immediately transmitted by the secretary to the committee of Republica, now framing a city and county bill in Honolulu."

Mr. W. E. Reavis's paper on "The Practical Teaching of English," was an excellent one. It dealt chiefly with language lessons, based upon the study of verbs. As a preliminary step to this he recommended a phonetical drill on vowel sounds. Mr. Reavis declared that the poor English spoken by Hawaiian pupils was caused by a too large vocabulary of nouns and an ignorance of the proper use of verb forms. Sentence structure should be taught first and the names of things (nouns) as they are needed.

Then a trio, Messrs. David Kapahakimohewa, Moses Kauhihau and Wm. Kalauakini, sang most harmoniously a Hawaiian song. They were accompanied on the piano by Miss Richardson.

A motion presented by Mr. S. R. Dowdie was adopted, to the effect that Dr. McConkey be requested to prepare for publication in Hawaii's Young People a list of simple remedies to be used in the public schools in case of emergency.

Mrs. Austin's paper on "Correct Beginnings in Fractions" exhibited careful preparation and thorough understanding of the subject. She believed in the inductive method of teaching.

In a paper on "Technical English, Mr. H. M. Coke recommended that the analysis of simple, compound and complex sentences be taught, to be followed by parsing and the other more difficult phases of English grammar. Among the "Essential of Manual Training" mentioned by Mr. E. H. Carleton in his exposition of the subject were: first, an excuse in drawing, freshhand, perspective and mechanical draughting to be taught; second, the names and proper use of tools, including a study of their shape and the theory of their action; third, a knowledge of materials, what would best fill the requirements of any undertaking; fourth, the capacity and strain of every machine used; and fifth, good teachers, those broad enough in their culture to train the mind as well as the body.

The afternoon session was opened by a charming Hawaiian song by the trio, Messrs. Kauhihau, Kapahakimohewa, and Kalauakini.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: C. E. Copeland, president; E. H. Carleton, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. McKay, secretary; and Messrs. W. E. Reavis, S. R. Dowdie, and Mrs. Ella Austin, executive committee. The meeting for 1902 will take place in Waikuku on the first Monday after Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Eli Snyder whose school grounds at Ulupakaua are the most beautiful of any on the island read a paper and talked most interestingly upon the subject, "Practical Suggestions on the Beautifying of Schools and Grounds." Under "The Practical in Nature Work" some cardboard squares prepared by Mrs. Simpson of Pala, upon which the leaves of different plants were pasted in most artistic designs were exhibited and much admired by the teachers.

The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" was the last exercise of a most successful convention.

SECOND CIRCUIT COURT.

Lahaina town is crowded with people this week. Wednesday morning the December session of the Second Circuit Court began with Judge Gear of Honolulu presiding, D. H. Case as prosecuting attorney, and with a lady stenographer, for the first time in the history of Maui jury trials. The only Honolulu lawyers seen about the court were A. G. Correa and Avon Crook.

In going over the list of jurors by the clerk, L. R. Crook, the names of seven absences were noted, having been previously excused by Judge Kalua. Judge Gear ordered the names to be called, saying that no one should be excused except upon personal appearance, the first day of the term. This ruling, if a permanent one, would inconvenience Waikuku people who reside twenty-five miles away, Makawao people, forty miles away, and Hana people, sixty miles distant.

The grand jury with R. C. Searle as foreman went immediately about their duties.

The examination of the calendar of seventy cases consumed most of Wednesday.

Thursday morning Judge Gear excused the panel of petty jurors until Monday, Dec. 8th. After leaving the court room, the jurors considered the matter and in about one-half an hour returned and stated to His Honor that they did not wish to be excused inasmuch as most of them lived long distances from Lahaina. Judge Gear laughingly explained that he imagined he was in Honolulu and that he was doing them a great favor. He rescinded his previous order and told them to report every morning.

The grand jury brought in an indictment in a cattle-stealing case in which the defendants were two Kula natives. The cattle stolen were the property of Dr. J. H. Raymond of Ulupakaua. One of the Hawaiians pleaded guilty and the other will be tried on the 8th. Judge Gear in chambers heard two divorce cases.

STRAY NOTES.

Yesterday morning, the 5th, the tug "Iroquois" arrived in Kahului with Senator H. P. Baldwin on board. Its mission was to immediately convey A. N. Kepoikai of Waikuku to Honolulu for the purpose of accepting the position of Territorial Treasurer. Maui is much honored. The boat departed at 4 p. m. with Messrs. Baldwin and Kepoikai as passengers.

Among the teachers seen in Waikuku during the 1st, were W. E. Reavis and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carleton, of Lahainaluna, and Henry Dickenson of Lahaina.

Sunday, Nov. 30th, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of the Pali Foreign church preached a "Thanksgiving" sermon in his usual able manner.

Main street of Waikuku is being macadamized. A formidable looking steam roller is daily seen crushing the broken rocks.

All the polo players excepting F. F. Baldwin returned by the Claudine of the 2d. They report a royal time and anticipate better fortune at the June (1903) tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin are expected back by the "Nevadan" on the 7th.

W. O. Aiken of Makawao brought back with him two speedy Kauai ponies. They are fine looking little mares of Arabian stock and will be a great addition to the string of Makawao polo animals.

Prof. J. P. Looney of Lahainaluna has gone to Honolulu for a brief vacation.

Monday, the 1st, the Makawao Book Club placed twenty-nine new and late books in circulation among its members.

The cane fields of Waikuku and Makawao districts present a beautiful appearance as the trade wind bends the tall stalks crowned with graceful tassels.

Weather: Rain today and Tuesday last. During Tuesday a gentle Kona storm took place.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

WAILUKU, Dec. 6.—On Tuesday morning the Waikuku mill started on its 1902 crop. During this week, the mill runs a day shift only, but commencing next Monday morning, it will run day and night, through the season.

Although the Waikuku plantation suffered somewhat during the 1901 drought, still this year has more than compensated in the matter of rainfall, and as a result, the cane of this year's crop is well grown and is a high grade of cane, and a very large yield of sugar is confidently expected.

PROPAGATING TREES.

The News is indebted to Mr. W. E. Shaw of Nahiku, for the following facts relative to the starting of young fruit trees:

"I tried often," said Mr. Shaw, "to start young trees, notably oranges and limes, by setting out cuttings, but none of them grew. Finally my wife suggested a new method, which has proved quite successful. Instead of setting out a single setting, we selected branches of lime, oranges and alligator pear, each containing three prongs. The branch is cut off immediately below the three prongs, and in setting out the branch, two of the prongs are entirely buried in the ground, leaving the third prong to grow above ground. If planted in a moist place, with plenty of shade, the two branches which have been buried will throw out rootlets and the upright branch will make a vigorous growth, and can in due time be successfully transplanted.

I have twenty-five or thirty lime trees from six to eight feet high which were propagated in this manner, also a number of orange trees, and of the five alligator pear branches experimented with, two have made successful growth."

This discovery of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw is of vast importance, and the attention of Jared Smith, Wray Taylor and Byron O. Clark are respectfully invited to the matter.

BRIEF NOTES.

Maui cane is remarkably fine this season and polarizes at the top notch. Scorchard is again becoming prevalent among young broods of chickens on Maui.

East Maui people are enthusiastic for a twelve-foot road from Nahiku to Hulie, and as Maui has turned in about \$400,000 of revenues this year, they ought to get it.

On last Sunday the Kentucky Min-

BISHOP GULSTAN IS VERY ILL ON HAWAII

Catholic Mission Receives Word That the Venerable Prelate Is Very Low at Olaa Attended by Dr. N. Russel.



Rt. REV. GULSTAN F. ROPERT.

Right Rev. Gulstan F. Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis and ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands, lies critically ill at Olaa, Hawaii. Dr. Nicholas Russel is in attendance. The venerable divine, according to news which reached the Mission on Saturday, was sinking rapidly, his recuperative powers being slight, but as no message by wireless was received here yesterday, the clergy are hoping that something will intervene to save his life.

Bishop Ropert left for Hilo about three weeks ago, accompanied by a priest recently arrived from Germany, it being the intention of the Bishop to install him in the Hilo parish. It was

Bishop Ropert has been in office since the death of the Bishop of Alba, who held the office for a long term of years, Bishop Ropert then being on Maui.

SENATE SESSION NEARING ITS CLOSING MINUTES

Report That Kepoikai Will Accept and Robinson Take the Post Vacated By Cooper.

According to rumors last evening, a message was received from Senator H. P. Baldwin at Waikuku, stating that Judge A. N. Kepoikai had consented to take the Treasury office, and that the two would return to this city early this morning. This report could not be verified.

Should this be fact there will be only a few minutes more work for the Senate before its extraordinary session is closed. The finding of an appointee who will accept the Treasury, alone prevents the sending in of the names of the men who are to fill the offices, and once

Judge Kepoikai gives his assent, the message of the Governor will go to the upper body. Its confirmation of the appointments will take only the time necessary to pass a resolution, and then the work of the session will be done but for the passing of the bills incurred.

The Senate meets at 10 o'clock this morning.

There are said to be many minor officials who believe there will be material changes in the staff officers of the new heads of departments, and aspirants are also springing up on the assumption that there will be vacancies created for the purpose of giving places to new men. Members of the Republican committee deny that they are contemplating any further changes.

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contemplating any further changes.

The jury at Lahaina will draw no pay till the legislature meets, which is a hard deal both on them and on the Lahaina hoteliers.

Judge Kalua went to Lahaina on Tuesday, although his physician had advised him not to take the trip.

MANAGER BURNHAM IN TOWN.

Captain W. D. Burnham, general

WATER FOR WAHIWA

Company Formed to Promote Scheme.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Articles of incorporation of the "Wahiwa Water Co." with a capital of \$270,000 were filed yesterday with Treasurer Cooper. The company is organized to develop the water resources of the Wahiwa district for the use of both the colony of farmers and the Walalua sugar plantation.

The company is organized for the purpose of acquiring the land license granted on April 6, 1901 by the Land Commissioner to the Walalua Agricultural company and the Hawaiian Fruit & Plant company, this company being the corporation contemplated in said license as about to be formed. Besides this the new corporation will seek other water rights; "engage in business for the benefit of its stockholders; to acquire and hold such other lands, water rights, rights of way and other rights as may be conveyed to it; to construct such dams, ditches, flumes, tunnels, pipe lines, pumps, power plants and other works as may be found convenient for collecting, impounding, and storing water for irrigation or other uses, and for the general purposes of the company; to erect, maintain and operate such water wheels, dynamos, electric generators, air compressors and other machinery as may be found convenient for the production and transmission of water power, electric power, electric light, compressed air or other form of power; to erect and maintain such lines of wire, pipe lines and other apparatus as may be necessary or convenient for the transmission of such light or power; to establish and operate flumes, lines of wire or cables and other methods for transportation purposes, including the telephage system and to use electricity or other power in the operation of the same; to supply water, light, power, transportation and other utilities which the company may possess to its stockholders and others; and to buy, sell, lease and rent the same for profit, and to engage in all business and to establish all works incidental to any of the foregoing purposes."

The capital of the company is given as \$270,000, with the privilege of increasing the stock to \$1,000,000. Of this amount ten per cent, \$27,000 has been paid in by E. D. Tenney who is the heaviest stockholder, owning 127 shares. The other stockholders are Byron O. Clark, 660 shares, L. G. Kellogg, 90 shares, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Goodale and W. A. Bowen, 1 share each.

E. D. Tenney is president of the company and W. A. Bowen secretary and treasurer.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes a more abundant secretion of mucus, and when the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed, they are extremely sensitive to the irritation. Unless care is taken, the cold may result in pneumonia, which is swift and deadly. If the cold is a lingering one, the more leisurely but equally fatal consumption may set in. Do not neglect a cold or cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELOUR LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

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TO PROTECT OUR FORESTS

Public Subscriptions Needed for Work.

The district of Hamakua, and George Ross for the district of North Hilo. The gentlemen named will undertake to furnish proper maps and descriptions of proposed forest reservations in those respective districts, the outlines of same to be determined after consultation with the residents of the several districts.

They also hereby assure you that if reservations are made by you on the lines above suggested, they will undertake to procure, by private subscription, the necessary funds for fencing in such reservations.

The committee will take pleasure in recommending other names to you for other districts, to assume the same duties, as soon as they are in position so to do.

In further conformity with the verbal understanding arrived at between the committee and yourself, the committee suggest that you make a recommendation to the next Legislature that the Governor be empowered to set apart forest reservations consisting of both public and private lands; and also to pass a statute, authorizing the condemnation and purchase of private property which may come within such forest reservations.

The committee are prepared to act along the lines above indicated as soon as they receive a favorable response from you.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,
L. A. THURSTON,
For the Committee.

GOVERNOR DOLE TO THE PLANTERS COMMITTEE.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Dec. 4th, 1902.

Measrs. L. A. Thurston, George Ross,

D. Forbes and E. E. Olding, forming

a Special Committee of the Sugar

Planters' Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Sirs:—Your letter of November 25th, addressed to me by Mr. Thurston, embodying suggestions for a plan of action for "establishing forest reservations and protecting them from the ravages of cattle and other destroying influences," has been received.

I heartily approve of the proposed plan and will do all that I may be able within my powers, to promote the same. I sincerely appreciate the public spirit shown by the members of the committee as to their willingness to take hold of the enterprise and give their personal services towards its management. With such a disposition on the part of men with the influence and resources of managers of plantations in the different districts of the Islands, much can be done in the important work of protecting and restoring our forests.

The Governor and the volunteers acting in conjunction with him will also endeavor to secure co-operation of lessees of government lands and owners of private lands lying within the agreed reservations, so that the same may be entirely devoted to forestry purposes. For the purpose of making the forest reservations effectual, the volunteers in each district are to attempt to secure private subscriptions for the purpose of fencing the reservations, so as to keep stock out, and also to reforest the reservations when necessary.

All of the foregoing work will be purely voluntary and without the force of law to back it. In order to give the matter a legal standing, the Governor will recommend to the next legislature the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of forest reservations; with power to condemn, pay for, and take private lands lying within the same which cannot be otherwise acquired.

The following named persons have already agreed with the committee to act for the several districts named, viz: E. E. Olding, for the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii; D. Forbes for the district of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii; George Ross, for the district of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii; Louis von Tempsky for the districts of Kula and Kaupo, Island of Maui; W. W. Goodale, for the district of Waialua, Island of Oahu; W. F. Dillingham, for the district of Ewa, Island of Oahu, and Andrew Adams, for the district of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

The committee is in correspondence with other persons in the different islands, and expects at an early date to have secured a forestry representative in each district of the Islands.

The following correspondence between the committee and the Governor gives the details of the approved plan of action:

THE PLANTERS COMMITTEE TO GOVERNOR DOLE.

Honolulu, T. H., November 29, 1902.

M. B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: At the recent annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, a special committee consisting of the writer, George Ross, D. Forbes and E. E. Olding, were appointed to consult with you to see if some practical method could not be arrived at for establishing forest reservations and protecting them from cattle and other injurious influences.

I approve of the plan outlined in the letter above referred to, and desire to do all that I may properly do to make it successful; and I appreciate the public spirit shown by the attitude of the members of the committee. With such a disposition on the part of men with the influence and resources of managers of plantations in the different districts of the Islands, much can be done in the important work of restoring and protecting our forests.

In view of the plan of operations reported by the special committee of the Sugar Planters' Association, I respectfully request you, acting as my agent, to suggest forest reservation limits in the district of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and to report the same to me as soon as may be, with such maps and descriptions as you may be able to furnish.

In adopting the lines of such proposed reservations, I would remind you that a conservative plan of selection will tend to the final success of the enterprise to a greater degree than one which seriously prejudices individual interests.

Very sincerely,
SANFORD B. DOLE.
GOVERNOR DOLE TO GEO. ROSS.

Honolulu, T. H., November 29, 1902.

Mr. George Ross, Hakalau Plantation, N. Hilo, Hawaii.

Sir:—I have received a letter from Mr. Thurston, a copy of which I enclose, which sets forth the plan adopted by the special committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for establishing forest reservations and protecting them from cattle and other injurious influences.

I approve of the plan outlined in the letter above referred to, and desire to do all that I may properly do to make it successful; and I appreciate the public spirit shown by the attitude of the members of the committee. With such a disposition on the part of men with the influence and resources of managers of plantations in the different districts of the Islands, much can be done in the important work of restoring and protecting our forests.

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Very sincerely,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

I enclose (this enclosure is copy of letter from L. A. Thurston of Nov. 24th, 1902.)

Hawaii's Postal Development.

The Postmaster General's annual report has this to say about Hawaii:

"Temporary contracts for mail transpor-

tation in Hawaii made after the ser-

vice in the Hawaiian Islands was as-

sumed by the United States Marshal or President for ex-

planations. Mr. Cooper, he said, had ex-

pressed his willingness to explain

anything that might be desired, but

he did not believe the senate should

require this.

The matter was finally disposed of

by a ruling from the chair that the

matter was not one to be properly con-

sidered by the senate, though he ex-

HAWAII'S SENATE ENDS ITS SESSION

It Ratifies the Nominations of Good Men for the Three Departmental Vacancies.

At precisely 11 o'clock Saturday morning the senate, after twelve days in special session, adjourned sine die. The last hour of the session was spent in a rush of business. The appointments by Governor Dole of J. H. Fisher as auditor, A. N. Kepokai as treasurer, and Henry E. Cooper as superintendent of public works were confirmed by a unanimous vote, except in the case of Cooper, two Home Rule senators voting against him.

Immediately upon assembling Secretary Savidge read a communication from the Governor asking the use of the legislative hall on Monday in case the senate had not adjourned for the Eustis meeting, and inviting the attendance of the senators. Upon motion of Senator Dickey the secretary was instructed to reply that the senate would be out of the way before that time.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

December 6, 1902.

Hon. Clarence L. Crabbe, President of the Senate:

Sir: Your committee on the Health Department beg leave to report that they have made as complete an examination of the workings of the same as time would permit. The accounts are well kept and the system seems to be a good one. Your committee object seriously to the custom which prevails in this department as well as others of carrying in the cash bills for incidents which have been paid by officials. The cash balance should be entirely in coin and cash drafts.

Your committee had a meeting with the full board of health and asked them questions on certain points which were satisfactorily answered. The leper settlement seems to be working smoothly and satisfactorily under the new management; the number of lepers is gradually diminishing and no complaints are registered against the present superintendent. The number of male children of lepers now in the settlement is 51 and your committee is of the opinion that these should be removed to a home as soon as possible. The last legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the maintenance of the children of lepers, but this is not available for building a home for the boys. The committee suggested to the board the advisability of their asking for a liberal appropriation for a boys' home in their estimate of expenditures for the coming period.

We were informed that in all the years since the establishment of the Kapiolani home for the daughters of lepers, only two girls have developed leprosy. They are always removed from the settlement as soon as possible after birth, never longer than six months after birth. The present board removes them immediately after birth.

A complaint was lodged with a member of the committee that leper sus-

pects had been taken from their homes directly to the receiving station without being first examined. The board denied this and said that all such cases were examined by three different physi-

cians before being sent to the receiving station except in cases where they

were sent down from the other Islands, and then they had been examined by the government physician. Your com-

mittee thinks that in all cases the first

examination of such patients should be at their homes.

Complaints have been made in regard

to the working of the plumbing de-

partment but your committee has had

no time to examine into them. They

would recommend the appointment of

a commission of three members of the

senate to make a more thorough in-

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port at the regular session.

Board of Health—Senators Dickey,

Cecil Brown and Kalauokalani.

Department of Public Works—Senators Isenberg, Cecil Brown and Kaiulani.

Public Works Office—Senators McCandless, Dickey and Kaohi.

After a notification to the Governor

that the senate was ready to adjourn

and reply that he had no more business

to offer for consideration, a final ad-

journment was taken.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold.

No one can tell what the end will be.

Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis

and consumption invariably result from

a neglected cold. As a medicine for

the cure of colds, coughs and influenza,

nothing can compare with Chamber-

lain's Cough Remedy. It always cures

and cures quickly. All dealers and

druggists sells it. Benson, Smith & Co.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EMBLED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign \$1.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

-Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 9.

THE UNITED STATES.

"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States, prepared by Hon. Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, Royal Privy Councillor of Commerce and member of the Imperial German Consulative Board for Commercial Measures, to be republished by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in its forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

These statements are the result of an eight months' official tour of the United States by Mr. Goldberger, in which he made personal observations and investigations into industrial, commercial, and economic conditions. His detailed reports upon these subjects were made direct to the Emperor and the Minister of Commerce and have not yet been officially published. Meantime, however, he has published in a leading weekly journal of Berlin, "Die Woche," a series of signed articles under the above title, "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities; Observations on the Economic Life of the United States," from which the following are extracts:

"The United States, like an enchanted garden, has brought forth from a marvellously productive soil, splendid results of human ingenuity. Yet the thing that causes most wonder is that the concentrated intelligence which, intending to replace human factors by machinery, has, in working towards its aim, been giving to constantly growing numbers of workmen an opportunity to support themselves and become productive factors. The joy at the size of their own land encourages each individual. It makes him communicative and friendly to foreigners who are seeking information. It seems as though everyone were fitted with the idea: 'The stranger shall see how great and strong America is.' My eight months' trip of observation took me through the States, and everywhere I found open doors inviting me to enter, and nowhere did I find the slightest attempt at secretiveness. Everywhere I observed an uncommon but steady bustle of men who enjoy their work and are consciously working for great results. It is a great country." This is the verbatim designation of reverential admiration which the citizen of the United States has found for his country.

The inhabitants of the United States including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, number about 88 millions—that is, barely 5 per cent of the world's total inhabitants, according to its highest estimate. This 5 per cent has at present taken possession of 25 per cent of all the cultivated areas of the earth, viz: 407.4 million acres out of 1629.3 million acres. A land of marvelous fertility offered itself for tillage, and the husbandmen had but to gather in the produce. The virgin soil made his work easier, and its extensiveness rendered the application of artificial fertilizers practically unnecessary, although the agricultural offices of the States and the Union have constantly by excellent advice and practical expert assistance been furnishing the ways and means towards more intense cultivation.

"Let us examine the corn crops for the six years 1895-1900. The world's total product fluctuated between 2.6 and 3 billion bushels per annum, total of 16.6 billions for the period with an annual average of 2.77 billions. Of this amount the United States alone produced 12.4 billions, an average of 2.07 billion bushels per annum, or 75 per cent of the world's crop."

"Toward the world's wheat crop the United States contributed in the five years 1896-1900, 20.7 per cent, while for the year 1901 its contribution to the world's production of wheat amounted to 25 per cent. During the years 1896-1900 there were grown 14.7 billion bushels of oats in the world, and of this 3.74 billion bushels, or 25.5 per cent, were produced by the United States.

"In the production of iron ore the United States proved itself to be a veritable land of unbounded possibilities. It produced very nearly 36 per cent of the total iron produced, and that of the very best quality. In the past year the United States produced 29.3 per cent of the world's product of pig iron. In 1900 it produced, roughly, 10.1 million tons of steel, or 42 per cent of the world's product, and in the year 1901 the United States output was increased to 12.5 million tons.

"The United States produces nearly 55 per cent of all the world's copper.

The development of the American copper industry was perhaps more rapid than typical for even American changes. From modest beginnings this industry grew by leaps and bounds in a remarkably short time to the most important factor in the world's production. In 1870 the copper production of the United States amounted to 12,000 tons; in 1880 its production had increased to 27,000 tons out of a total world's production of 153,000 tons; in 1890 the United States produced 116,235 tons of the world's product of 269,455 tons. During 1895 it controlled more than one-half of the world's production and at the end of the century the United States produced 250,000 tons, or more than the world's entire product had amounted to ten years before.

"The output of lead in the United States since 1895 has increased to such an extent that it has wrested from Spain the position of primacy in the world's production. In 1900 the United States produced 29.6 per cent, while Spain's share had receded to 18.7 per cent. In 1891 the United States increased its production of lead to 250,000 tons.

"The rivalry of the United States in fact and increase our forests.

the production of quicksilver has been equally strenuous. In 1900 for the first time Spain's product is slightly exceeded by that of the United States. In 1901 Spain's share in the world's product amounts to 28 per cent, while the United States furnished 33 per cent of the world's total product.

"The total world's production of gold for the year 1900 was estimated to be 255.6 million dollars; that of silver represented a coinage value of 223.5 million dollars. For the year 1901 estimates for both metals amount to 285 million dollars. In each of the two years the United States showed the greatest share of both metals, 31 per cent for gold and 33 per cent for silver."

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The letter of President Roosevelt in answer to the protest of a citizen of Charleston, S. C., against the appointment of a negro to the position of collector of the port, is not only characteristic of the man but indicative of the position the Republican party must occupy if it would be of the highest service to the country. In the last-named respect it rebukes the movement, in the Republican organization of certain southern States, towards an alliance with the whites against the blacks.

The President says plainly that while he will always endeavor to regard the legitimate feelings and wishes of the people of each locality, he "cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be shut upon any good man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race and color." We may add to this that the South itself can as little afford to do it as the President; indeed,

the Executive, as a politician, might make votes by courtesy to white prejudice, but the South, as a social and industrial body, must build up the negro or see him become, by the sheer increase of his mass, a more dangerous problem to deal with as the years go by. That is to say, if nine millions of ignorant negroes are hard to manage, how will a white population, which is not increasing in their ratio, manage eighteen millions?

The negro is in the South to stay and to keep out white labor immigration, the latter because of his wage scale and his adaptability to the peculiar vocations of the soil. He cannot be sent to Liberia; he cannot be induced to move either north or south. He is an American and as such does not care to live in an alien country; he is of semi-tropical blood and cannot thrive in a cold country. Moreover the South accepts him as a fixture and needs him to do its hard work. He is going to stay where he is and increase until perhaps, his numbers will be greater than those of the whites. The question therefore is, shall he be trained for good citizenship or left to grow and gain strength and potency in bad citizenship?

He cannot be made a good citizen if the rights of citizenship are denied him. He is taxed, he is subject to military duty, he is equal to the white man before the law; he naturally feels that if he makes himself the equal of the white man mentally and morally, he has a right to participate with him in the higher duties and rewards of citizenship. But here white prejudice steps in and tells him he shall go no further. He may have a ladder of ambition but it must be a short one. Nothing could be better calculated than this to drive him back to barbarism. It is like telling a certain number of college students that, no matter how hard they may strive nor how much they may learn, they cannot hope for a degree. In that case they will not strive at all. They will get out of the college and become enemies of the institution. So with the negro. If higher citizenship is denied him, with all it implies, he will lapse into lower citizenship, and it is in that relation that he becomes a burden upon and a menace to white society. The South has expelled him from Congress, from State offices, from politics generally and the result is seen in its increasing peril from the black mass. Shall the Federal power join in and bar him from such service as he may be fitted to render the public interests of the United States? President Roosevelt says no, and every true and unprejudiced friend of the southern people says no.

Let us paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln and say that the South cannot exist half slave and half free. There is, in the immense and growing negro population, the potential elements of great evil and great good. There is the material for a more dreadful upheaval than the French revolution, which was the work of a mob 100,000 strong; and there is the material for a sober, thrifty, God-fearing middle class which will produce men fitted in every way to mount higher—men like Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington. Which element shall be built up? It is for the South to say, not in the language of prejudice against color, but in the language of charity, of reason, of historical common sense and in full recognition of the danger that will come from taking a false step.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

The forestry plan devised by the committee of the Planters' Association and the Governor, full details of which are published herewith, gives promise of being the most practical plan for the preservation of existing forests and the reforestation of the denuded hills of Hawaii of anything yet proposed.

The fact that such men as Morris Olding, Forbes, Ross Adams, Dillingham, Goodale and von Tempsky are

willing, at their own expense and without compensation, to prepare maps and descriptions of forest reservations and

undertake to act as the forestry agents

of the Government in their several districts is most hopeful, as it indicates

the realization, not heretofore apparent, on the part of the representative

people of this country, that something

must be done and that speedily if our

forests are to be preserved.

With an awakened and enlightened

public opinion upon this subject and the active cooperation of representative and

public spirited citizens there is every

reason to believe that a strong forestry

act can be passed at the meeting of the

next legislature and that radical steps

will be taken at an early date to pro-

tect and increase our forests.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership of public utilities began in this country when the Federal power took over the business of carrying letters, papers and packages from point to point. Rather than this it has not yet gone, though the control of railroads and telegraph lines would follow as a next logical step. A more general application of the theory appears in the records of American and foreign municipalities, for the nearer one gets to the people and the closer the pressure of the trusts becomes upon the resources and utilities of the people, the more earnest and signal is the public interest in any lawful plan to administer as public trusts those everyday facilities, SUCH AS TELEPHONES, for which the people are taxed by private corporations.

The effect of public ownership in England, where about fifty per cent of the electrical energy supplied for city traction and lighting and private lighting, and a large part of the gas used are furnished by municipal plants, is said to exert a beneficial influence even in places where private companies still retain control. The experience of that country is further said to have demonstrated three positive advantages from ownership by the municipality: Decreased cost to the public, due to the fact that no stock dividends are paid and interest rates are lower for municipalities than for private companies and because the actual cost of production is lessened for the reason of improved appliances and labor-saving machinery, and better municipal administration on account of better men being attracted to municipal offices by the greater importance and responsibilities attached to such positions.

In America the deductions are the same and they must be wherever public affairs are honestly administered. It may be fairly assumed, if the telephone system of Honolulu were in municipal hands that, while not sacrificing a fair public revenue, the people could reduce its charges one half and keep up a perfect system of cabled wires. This would but mean a wider application of the co-operative principle which George Carter suggested in yesterday's Advertiser; a co-operation not confined to stockholders but including the general public. All obtainable figures tend to show that public ownership means a marked cut in expenses. There are not many telephone statistics as yet available, though the principle of economy in management applies as well to one utility as to another. The matter of street lighting perhaps affords the most dramatic example. In Chicago, which has the largest municipal lighting plant in the world, the annual cost of each arc lamp, including interest, depreciation of plant and an allowance for the taxes that would be paid by a private company, was \$55.35 for public and \$96.76 for private service. Making the same allowances, the relative cost in Allegheny, Pa. (public) and Pittsburg (private) is \$71 and \$97 a lamp.

The United States government ought to do some work at the entrance of Honolulu harbor. There is a place beside the channel which is dangerous to ships, where the Nevaean went ashore last night and where the China ground several years ago. It has also been the cause of many other accidents. Money to improve the approaches to this busy port ought to be provided by Congress at its next session.

The less the Senators bother over a work that is being efficiently done by the Charter Commission, the more time they will have to study up subjects of equal importance to Hawaii, about which much less is known.

"It does not seem to me that Chinese are the only men who gamble," said Judge De Bolt yesterday. The judge should have a care or he will open the jackpot of an honored colleague.

STEAMER NEVAN ON THE REEF AND OFF AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

that fuel oil had come fully up to his expectations.

It is expected that within a short time all the big freighters of the American-Hawaiian line will use the oil fuel as Captain Burnham has recently been in the West Indies inspecting a site there for an oil station, and his present trip on the Nevanon will probably decide for him that fuel oil would be a success in use on the long steamer voyage around Cape Horn.

The Nevanon was scheduled to return here from Kahului by daylight on Sunday morning and to sail for San Francisco that evening with bananas, the United States mail, and a cargo of sugar, but it could not be learned last night how much this catastrophe might delay the steamer in sailing, although it was considered that it might be able to reach San Francisco before being repaired.

LAUNCH CAUGHT FIRE.

Will Young had the launch run out twining lines for the Nevanon. He found his supply of gasoline running short and put into port to get more. On his return he found that the steamer had been hauled off the reef, and in proceeding to the anchorage the tin containing the ten gallons of gasoline came in contact with a lantern, the fluid exploded. Another young man was in the launch with Young, and for about twenty minutes they had a lively fight with the flames, which burned the foredeck which covered the machinery off and damaged the hull of the launch to some extent. They had water from the sea and hurled it on the fire and, after a lively fight, succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until the launch was completely disabled. The Nevanon later picked up the launch and towed it and its occupants back to port.

Young Brothers stated last night that the machinery of the launch was not injured, and that it would be in shape to go into service today, although Young and his companion had had a severe battle against the flames on port last night.

With an awakened and enlightened public opinion upon this subject and the active cooperation of representative and public spirited citizens there is every reason to believe that a strong forestry act can be passed at the meeting of the next legislature and that radical steps will be taken at an early date to protect and increase our forests.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Dr. Goodhue, government physician at the settlement, is expected down from there next Tuesday.

Chinese reformers in this city have received word that the Peking authorities are again attempting to capture Kwang Yu Wei, leader of their party in China.

The contract for the Hilo reservoir has not been awarded as yet, Supt. Cooper still being engaged in an examination into the details of the bids submitted.

Delegate-elect Kuhio has received a congratulatory letter from Senator Mitchell, assuring him of the support of the Republican majority in both houses of Congress.

Supt. McVeigh has placed a ban upon football at the leper settlement. He believes the game is too rough for his charges, but they are still enjoying themselves at baseball, ping-pong, billiards and similar sports.

Mrs. Eleanor Prendergast, wife of John K. Prendergast, a member of the last legislature, died last evening at the family home in Kapalama. The deceased leaves a husband and three children. She was twenty-five years of age.

A party is being formed to eat roast pig and turkey and cranberry sauce at the Volcano House on Hawaii on Christmas day, and to spend the holidays taking a look at the country's most interesting natural wonder, the "house of fire" in the crater of Kilauea. Mr. Richard H. Trent has the arrangements in hand, and concessions have been secured that will make the trip an exceptionally cheap as well as unusually interesting one.

Judge Estee in Federal court yesterday granted a jury trial in the case of United States vs. W. C. Peacock. There was no opposition on the part of the government.

Father Valentine received a wireless message yesterday from Dr. Russell of Oahu announcing that Bishop Gulstan was much improved in health and would start for Honolulu next Friday.

Word has been received from Hilo of the arrest by Deputy Revenue Collector Drake of a Japanese for illicit distilling. Judge Estee will probably have to call a jury in Hilo upon his next visit in January.

Any gifts left with the Associated Charities, 1148 Alakea street, for the forty-four children at the Kona Orphanage will be carefully packed and delivered. Garments, toys and books will be acceptable.

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Union Mill Co. of Kohala, Hawaii, were filed with Treasurer Kepoikal yesterday. It was simply a change of the time of the annual meeting from May to March.

Suit has been begun on Kauai by J. K. Farley, tax assessor for Kauai, against W. A. Wright, his former deputy, and Charles Gay, J. K. Kapuniai and C. Blackstad, his bondsmen, for \$2,204, the amount alleged to have been embezzled by Wright. It is alleged in the complaint that Wright did not satisfactorily perform his duties, and that he has refused to refund the money taken. The bondsmen are alleged to be liable for the shortage.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rocard, Rosan, Jobert, Velpaux, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

TERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-wide popularity, and is used in the treatment of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where well-tried remedies have proven powerless.

TERAPION NO. 2 for impunity of the blood, scurvy, pimpls, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, all rheumatic diseases, and has been found to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

TERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all diseases of the heart, dissipation, worry, overwork &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

TERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Pharmacists throughout the world. Price, £1.00 per bottle. In America, \$1.00 per bottle. In India, \$1.25 per bottle. In Australia, \$1.50 per bottle.

GRINDING AT OLAA

Hawaii's Big Mill Will Start Today.

(From Monday's daily.)

The Olaa Sugar Company will begin grinding sugar on Monday and will ship as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

MOSQUITOES AND INFECTIO

The teachers meeting at the Union School last Tuesday night attracted the biggest turnout of spectators that has attended these meetings this year.

Prof. Henshaw gave a scientific lecture on the mosquito which abounded with practical ideas. He stated that Hawaii had nothing to fear from the malaria-carrying mosquito, as that species is not to be found here. He warned people to look out for the day mosquito, which is a disseminator of yellow fever when that contagion breaks out. Until the Panama canal is opened residents of Hawaii need have no fear, but the Professor suggested that a campaign of extermination of the day mosquito could be commenced now with profit.—Tribune.

MADE RECORD SCORE.

John Herring of Company D, N. G. H., holds the banner for making the record score at 200 yards off hand, six pound pull. The shoot took place at the butts last Thursday in the presence of Captain Fetter, J. D. Easton and W. Todd. In the first ten shots Herring scored 50 in ten straight bulls eyes, and in the second ten he scored 49, making 99 out of a possible 100. As far as known, this score has not been beaten, and as the company offers a medal to any member who makes 50 out of a possible 50, it is believed Herring will get the prize. His score was verified by the persons named.—Herald.

CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE.

Monday last was the 262nd anniversary of the day upon which Portugal slipped off the yoke of Spain. There was not the usual celebration by Portuguese residents of Hilo on Monday, but on Tuesday evening appropriate services were held in Serrao's hall.

The band gave a short concert and this was followed by addresses by prominent Portuguese, after which there was a dance. The affair was largely attended.—Herald.

CAUGHT CATTLE THIEVES.

Through the zeal of officer William Richard three cattle thieves were caught in Hamakua the first of the week. They were supposed to belong to a gang that has been troubling stock owners in that vicinity for some time. Sheriff Andrews will go over to prosecute the cases.—Tribune.

NEWS NOTES.

The Hilo team and ponies came home Wednesday on the Kinai feeling and looking well. Captain Prouty said: "There is not much to tell. We had one of the best times imaginable, and learned a whole lot about polo."

R. E. Berg, who has been in charge of the Wilder Steamship Company's office here for the past five months, goes to Honolulu today, Mr. McKay resuming his position here. In a short time the Wilder offices now on Front street will be removed to Peacock building on Bridge street.

The Department of Public Works has finished plans for the building of the extension of the road between South Kohala and North Kona. This connecting link is about five miles in length and when completed the Island of Hawaii will be girded by a wagon road.

B. P. O. E. Memorial services will be held at the First Foreign Church Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Nash will deliver an address on "Fraternal Societies."

Castle Ridgway, F. E. Hotchkiss and J. F. Doyle departed this morning for the slopes of Mauna Kea where they will shoot wild hogs.

The Rhoderick Dhu took 10,000 bags of sugar from the Hilo Sugar Company. A large force of men are at work grading for the Kona-Kau railroad. It is reported that one and one-half miles of grading is finished.

W. McKay and wife are at their Pueo home. Mr. McKay resumes his duties as superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company after an absence of several months.

The changing of the wheels and axles on the wagons of the Volcano Stables Company to comply with the wide law will cause an expenditure of about \$3,000.

The heavy storm in Waipio last week did considerable damage to the rice crop in several instances, the rush of water in the streams washing entire fields of it nearly to the mouth of the valley. The taro patches were not seriously injured.

WILL SUGGEST SITES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

short time. This in conjunction with the present site would afford space sufficient to make a building large enough for all objects.

W. R. Castle, Sr., reconding the position of Mr. Hatch as to the Custom House, said that he did not think that the location of the other building should be decided upon the mere present convenience of the business men. The site should be one, he said, where there would be an opportunity to make the building one of the architectural beauties of the city, and this could be ac-

complished best if a place on Palace Square could be chosen. He said the building should be designed to furnish accommodation for years to come, and should be in the midst of grounds which could be beautified.

Taking up the subject of lights Mr. Castle called attention to the fact that there are no lights on the eastern entrance to the Molokai channel, which is used by all ships coming to the city, and urged that this be given attention. Mr. Eustis aroused a smile by asking if the people could wish more than the light on the Custom House.

C. M. Cooke said that he coincided with the view that the Custom House was in the right place now, but that he thought there should be careful consideration of the site for the postoffice and courts building. He said he thought the business section of the city was moving towards Alakea street, and that the new structure might well be in the neighborhood of the present public offices of the Territory. He said also that he had talked with a number of people who had the same idea. As to coinage he said the bankers had asked that the silver be coined into American silver, as they could not see why they should use American dimes and nickels and be compelled to use Hawaiian quarters and halves.

W. W. Hall endorsed the views concerning the Custom House and in addition urged that the site for the post office building be so chosen that it would be possible to make it an ornament to the city. He likewise spoke of the lights, which are now maintained by the Territory.

Gov. Dole suggested that if the Territory is given the customs revenues it would be glad to take care of the lighting, but Mr. Eustis put in that the United States never took down its flag over land or duties.

L. A. Thurston said that the matter would be further along if the people should provide the site for the post office. He said that where there was any squabble over a site there were always delays, while if the ground was furnished the construction usually went on rapidly. He suggested that if the Territory, which now owns a valuable site for business purposes, could guarantee the proposed government site by exchange or sale, it would mean that the project was a long way toward settlement.

W. O. Smith said that the land opposite to the Young Building, a plot 140 by 100 feet might be selected, as it could be now obtained.

C. M. Cooke here moved that the present site of the Custom House be the site recommended for the new Custom House. Gen. Hartwell said that he thought this was going rather fast, as he did not feel that he was ready to be committed to any sites whatever without more time for thought. He thought there should be careful consideration given to the matter.

Mr. Eustis asked however, if, as there seemed no objection, there should not be action on the matter of the Custom House, which with the addition of the land now used as a lumber yard, would furnish an excellent site for the building. The motion was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Cooke then moved that it was the sense of the meeting that the land bounded by King and Merchant streets and facing on Palace Square be made the site for the postoffice. He said it had been suggested that the entire block be secured, but it would be best to see first what ground is needed.

F. A. Schaefer thought the postoffice should be kept where it is and another building constructed for the courts. This view was taken as well by Henry Waterhouse, and Dr. Burgess then stated that when four years ago he had made a canvass as to a postoffice site, of forty-six men seen forty-four favored the gore site.

G. R. Carter said that Honolulu was well organized and it should be the aim of all to get the building. He thought there might easily be some plan to find the sentiment of the people and he favored the getting together of the people so that there might be no danger of losing the opportunity to secure action speedily. He thought there should be a committee of five to get to work and canvass popular opinion. Eustis suggested fifteen, but on a compromise after seven and eleven had been proposed, Smith moved a committee of nine and this motion carried.

During the debate there had been the suggestion that a committee be named for the lighthouse and coinage matters, and these were made of three members each and it was proposed that the Governor appoint all. W. O. Smith said something of a penitentiary, but it was shown that the United States does not own such institutions but pays the board of its prisoners in state institutions, whereupon the matter was dropped. The meeting adjourned and after its conclusion the Governor appointed the following committees, they to report to a meeting to be held immediately upon the return of Mr. Eustis from his trip to Hilo:

Site for Postoffice—L. A. Thurston, F. A. Schaefer, F. W. Macfarlane, A. Gartley, David Kawananakoa, S. K. Ka-ne, Matt Hepron, J. M. Oat and G. R. Carter.

Lighthouses—Capt. A. Fuller, G. L. Wright and J. H. Kennedy.

Coinage—E. I. Spalding, C. M. Cooke and Cecil Brown.

• • •

A San Francisco "Want Ad."

The San Francisco Chronicle of Nov. 28th, which arrived on the steamer Nevadan, contained the following advertisement in its "Lost and Found" columns:

"LOST—Wednesday, November 26th. Came marked W. H. Wright: \$2.50 will be paid to the finder by leaving the same at 226 Pine st."

As there was but one day's mail by the steamer most people had time to even read the advertisements appearing in the San Francisco papers and so some one found the above item and immediately decided that they had discovered the whereabouts of Hawaii's abounding treasurer. The news quickly went around Honolulu and furnished a skipper for the day as it was known that William Harrison Wright was the owner of such a cane. But it is probable that this is not the right Wright, for the San Francisco directory contains this entry: "Wright, William H. office 226 Pine, r. 2028 Pierce," and this is likely the man who lost the cane.

A message was received by the Catholic Mission yesterday from Hawaii to the effect that Bishop Gulstan was better and would soon return.

THE MOSQUITO AS AN ISLAND PEST

Its Danger to the Health of the Community and the Measures Approved by Scientific Men to Eradicate It.

The most important feature of the monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Medical Association was the paper read by President Sloggett on the mosquito pest, with special application to Honolulu and Hawaii. Other business was a decision to give a banquet to the medical profession on the 10th of January, and the adoption of a memorial of the late Dr. Oliver. Following is Dr. Sloggett's paper:

Gentlemen: It seems to be customary for the newly elected president of the Society to read a paper or address on his first occupying the chair, so in accordance with custom I desire tonight to draw your attention briefly to the question of the mosquitoes, which interfere so greatly with our comfort at times in Honolulu, and to ask your cooperation in attempting to awaken public interest so that the new legislature may be induced by the vox populi to appropriate a few thousand dollars to enable the health authorities here to do something at least to abate this unnecessary pest.

The principal cause of the present wide spread interest in the subject of mosquitoes and mosquito extermination is the perfectly satisfactory proof which has been gained during past few years that they are responsible for the transmission of the malaria germ from material patients to healthy people.

The life history of the malarial parasite of human kind may be briefly summarized as follows: All the malarial parasites are protozoans (that is to say animals) and not bacteria (that is to say plants). In the human blood these protozoa inhibit the red blood corpuscles and in the blood they go through a sporulating existence which may continue indefinitely unless checked by quinine or in some other way.

In the red corpuscles the parasite appears as an amoeba which gradually grows until it nearly fills the interior of the capsule, digesting the red coloring matter of the blood and forming as the result of the digestion pigment spots in its interior. On reaching full growth, the nucleus of the amoeba subdivides, each division gathering about itself a certain amount of protoplasm, until instead of a single amoeba the corpuscles contain a large number of spores. The walls of the corpuscle then break and the spores are liberated into the blood serum.

From a single infection this sporulation or liberation of the spores takes place practically simultaneously, and marks the beginning of the malarial spasm.

The three different kinds of malaria in which the fever recurs every two days known as tertian malaria, that in which the fever recurs every three days known as quartan malaria, and the severe autumn fever, known as astico-autumnal fever or tropical malaria.

By far the most dangerous of the three, are by some writers supposed to be caused by distinct species of parasites.

This view, however, is not generally held, but at all events the period of development of the sporulating stage of the organism differs in length of time as we all know it often happens that the malarial fever or chill will recur every day. That means in tertian malaria that there has been a relfection on one of the alternate days, the development of the amoeba being constant in point of time one set sporulating twenty-four hours after the other set.

It has been learned from experience that the yellow fever mosquito, contrary to former suppositions, habitually breeds in salt water.

The most important work of this division was done in and about private houses. Here there were forms of letters, circulars, notices, leaflets in print, which division was to prevent the propagation of infectious disease through the medium of the mosquito.

1st by directing the destruction of the insect; 2nd by destroying its breeding places in still water by petroleum, and by draining low lands by ditching.

This department embraced two subdivisions, namely: the oiling and ditching. One branch, the oiling inspectors, around premises in the city to see that there was no still water left where mosquitoes could deposit their larvae, the other was engaged in dredging by ditches all the low land around the house.

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This branch was quite explicit in explaining to owners and tenants that the yellow fever mosquito prefers clear still water in which to breed and directed that all wells, cisterns, tanks and etc., containing standing water shall be tightly covered.

This oiling brigade follow up the inspectors of these houses to remove all water found in uncovered receptacles and to apply petroleum wherever needed.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1856.
Accumulated Funds ... \$3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building. (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUM-
FIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause existing.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Eye Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swelling.

Clarke's Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause existing.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial "to test its value."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
\$1 each, and in cases containing as
times the quantity, insufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEM-
IST and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietor,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CO.,
TUES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should be on the
lookout for the general article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Com-
pany," "Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
Clarke's name and Blood Mixture
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchant

SUGAR FACTORS

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

RUBBER STAMPS

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

PROBLEMS OF CHINESE LABOR IN PHILIPPINES

Islands Make Same Demand as Hawaii and for
Same Reason—Agricultural Prosperity
Dependent on Coolie Field Hands.

(Continued from Friday's Issue)

Mr G. W. R. King stated that he was the bookkeeper of the Audit Department and had been since July, 1888.

Q. Mr King, do you know about any of those charges that the Governor has made against Mr. Austin, for instance: of Mr. Austin's trying to borrow public funds from Mr. Chillingworth?

A. Except by hearsay; I heard all that on the second of September, first, the day it happened, I think.

Q. You say you are the bookkeeper of that department?

A. I am bookkeeper of the Auditing Department.

Q. Do you do any auditing at all?

A. I never have, until very lately.

Q. What did Mr Austin do?

A. He was supposed to have charge of all auditing.

Q. What relation do you consider the Treasurer of the Department has to the Audit Department?

A. I consider the Treasurer of the Department is the cashier of the Audit Department.

Q. Now, Mr. King, if the Treasury Department was audited by you every month of course you would get the cash balance?

A. The cash balance I got every five days.

Q. Now, every month or every few months, don't you think that cash should have been counted by the Auditor?

A. I think that is the first duty of auditing, to call for a cash balance and verify it. That is my method in going into the place.

Q. Supposing I was the Treasurer you the Auditor. You come to me and there is a cash balance of say \$670,000 on hand, and you want to count that money, and I say to you: "Get out of here," what would you do or could you do as Auditor?

A. I would get a warrant out for your arrest.

Q. Then you think it was the Auditor's duty to count that cash?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. What is the custom in banks, how often do they count their cash and audit their books in the banks?

A. I think it is practically done every day.

Q. That is not done here?

A. I do not think so, the last time I knew of the cash being counted was in 1898. I was then working as expert for the Finance Committee of the Senate and the cash was counted at that time. Since then I do not know that the cash was counted.

Q. Mr. King, you state that you are constantly in the office?

A. I am supposed to be there continually.

Q. Are you there continually?

A. Yes.

Q. That is, in business hours?

A. I am there from eight to twelve and from a quarter to one until four and later if my work requires

Q. Do you know if Mr. Meyers is there continually?

A. Except his lunch hour and except when he has to be out in the building here.

Q. Has Mr Austin been there regularly?

A. No, he wasn't.

Q. Perhaps he has been auditing somewhere?

A. At times, yes. Mr Austin has been auditing outside.

Q. Where has he been the other times? A. I could not say. Mr Austin has been absent a great deal from the office.

Q. More so than Mr. Laws?

A. Laws was right there all the time. The Audit Act requires the Deputy Auditor or Auditor to be in the office all the time. Near the end of February I went away to the Coast on leave of absence. I came back on the 26th of April.

Q. From the time you came back until the 25th of September?

A. I am very sorry to say Mr Austin was very little of his time in the office.

The Chairman Q. But you didn't know where he was?

A. Not personally, except by hearing.

Mr McCandless Q. He was not auditing the books, you know of?

A. I do not think it was possible he was auditing all the time because he would mention to me what he was doing if he was out auditing. I do not think that it can be claimed at this time that he was out auditing books.

Q. You state that every four or five days a week you get statements from the Treasurer's office?

A. Six times a month.

Q. You verify the books but that doesn't give you the actual facts does it?

A. In the first place (Mr King then described the routine of checking the Treasury rec'd's and expenditures.)

Q. You have the records and you have the expenditures of the office?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Why he has a cash balance?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How do you know that is correct if you haven't tested the cash?

A. I don't know. It's not in my province to count that cash. As bookkeeper I look up to the bookkeeper of the Treasury Department.

Q. I would like to ask you this question: "The Auditor General shall have power with the approval of the Minister of Finance to establish throughout all the departments and bureaus of the Government a clear, methodical and uniform system of public accounting and to enforce the said system and further it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to make from time to time systematic and thorough inspection of the accounts of all the public accountants and make record of such inspection for the purpose of ascertaining whether such system is being carried out in accordance with the law and whether the same is being observed." And referring to the same: "What do you consider?"

Except where the military was in the position to compel labor on the roads it has been extremely difficult to have road work built even though the Government has been willing to pay double the rates ordinary work is paid in the country on a road which the Government is compelled to build for health reasons. It is believed in Manila that the Chinese coolie labor would find much better opportunities than now for their services as coachmen, drivers, clerks, bookkeepers or workmen of various kinds in positions which suit their taste.

The extensive additions to the grounds of St Clement's church, Ma-

lou, were recently completed and the church is being beautified.

CHINESE DESIRED

The Builders Exchange
Declares for
Labor.

If you are young,
you naturally ap-
pear so.
If you are old,
why appear so?
Ayer's Hair Vigor
will surely restore
color to your gray
hair, and will give
to it all the
wealth and
gloss of early
life. It
will stop
falling of
the hair
also; and
will keep
the scalp clean and healthy, entirely
free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick
and long. This is because it is a hair-
food, giving to the hair just what it
needs to make it grow as nature in-
tended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you
such a preparation; while you will cer-
tainly feel a sense of security in using
something that others have used for
half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

'HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents.

Carmine and Gold

This is the new color of our
store front.

We think you will be at-
tracted by the richness of the
combination, but not as much
as you will be when you enter
our store and see the large dis-
play of goods in our well-
known lines,

**Suitable for
Presents**

You will find novelties in
all departments.

Table China,
Fancy China,
Glassware, Useful and
Ornamental;
Lamps,
Ornaments,
Cut Glass,
Silverware,
Cutlery, etc., etc.

Our store will be open
evenings with music as usual.

The opening night will be
announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

The human body, Lord Kelvin pointed out in a British Association paper, is a natural thermostat, an apparatus automatically maintaining its constant temperature of about 98.4 degrees F. in the midst of surrounding variations of scores of degrees. At ordinary tem-

peratures, the action depends upon heat drawn from the combination of food with oxygen, the place of the combination being chiefly in minute tubes through which blood circulates in all parts of the body, and not mainly in the place where food is introduced nor in the lungs. At high temperatures in a moisture-laden atmosphere, the heat of combustion must somehow be carried away by the breath. This must be effected by the evaporation of water, and the controlling mechanism may be in the central parts about the heart, or it may be directly effective in the blood vessels where food and oxygen combine. Experiments are needed to show whether the body thermostat acts perfectly at high temperatures. Healthy persons may be safely kept in baths at 106 degrees for a considerable time in steam-laden atmosphere, and it could thus be determined whether blood heat rises much or any above 98 degrees.

To prevent croup, begin in time. The first symptom is hoarseness, this is soon followed by peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given, all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack.

There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains nothing injurious. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists will fit Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, kindly to hold court.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.
NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUKANU"
Selling from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU

About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, Honolulu.

Judge Gear has returned from Maui, where he has been ill for some time. He is now fully recovered and is again in full health. Judge Gear has returned from Maui, where he has been ill for some time. He is now fully recovered and is again in full health.

HAWAII AT ST. LOUIS

Weedon and Island Assignment Matter.

Editor Advertiser: — Thinking it might interest your readers to hear of the progress of work at the St. Louis Exposition, I send you a few items bearing upon the same.

The Exposition Company obtained the concession of 600 acres of the famous Forest Park, which lies some five miles westward of the city out Olive street. They subsequently acquired the adjoining lands until the entire area embraces about 1200 acres of rolling, undulating lands, admirably adapted for the purpose intended. That your readers may better appreciate the extensiveness of the grounds and the great undertaking to be carried out in the Universal Exposition of 1904, we submit herewith a ground plan of the grounds and various buildings with their approximate assignment. Upon visit to St. Louis, through letters furnished and the courtesy of J. E. Smith, Esq., one of the Exposition directors, we were put in direct touch with the heads of various departments and received every courtesy and attention. St. Louis is fully in earnest that this World's Fair shall eclipse all other fairs and expositions known and the whole executive management are determined there shall be no delay or hindrance when the time comes for the formal opening day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hinsdale, from San Francisco, at 6 a.m.
Am. bark, Alaska, from San Francisco, at noon.

Arrived.

Star. Lihau, Napa, from San Francisco, way port, at 11 a.m.

Star. Kamehameha, from Hawaii, way port, at 8 a.m.

Star. Nauka, Maheka, from Hawaii, way port, at 8 a.m.

S. S. Newadan, Weyden, from San Francisco, at 6 a.m.

Tug Ironbound, Indian, from Kahului, ports, at 2:30 a.m.

Schr. Kauaiian, Mees, from Kookoo ports, at 1:30 a.m.

Sunday, Dec. 7.

Schr. W. H. Howard, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 2:30 a.m.

Schr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, at 6 a.m.

Schr. Kauaiian, from Hawaii ports, at 10 a.m.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Hawaii, Maui and Molokai ports, at 3 a.m.

Schr. Julia E. Whalen, from Hilo.

Am. scho. W. H. Marston, Curtis, 15 days from San Francisco, at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Br. schr. D. R. M. Fife, Cox, for Victoria and Tasmania, at 11 a.m.

Jap. liner Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco, at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Schr. Ke An Hou, Tuhetu, for Ana-

hola, Kauai, Honolulu and Kalihiwai, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Star. W. V. Thompson, for Ila-

manuau, Oahu, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Star. Lihau, Hina, for Kauua, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Star. Lihau, Hina, for Ga-

hu ports, at 10 a.m.

Schr. Kauaiian, from Maui and Kahului, at 6 p.m.

Schr. Star. W. H. Howard, for Kahului, at 6 p.m.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Schr. Star. W. H. Howard, for Kahului, at 6 p.m.

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